(b) and (c) Notification mentioned also details a scheme for the administration of the NCF, which provides that the NCF may also accept contributions from statutory bodies created under the Act of Parliament or of the State Legislatures, United Nations and its associate bodies, other international organisations, private and public corporate sectors, trusts, societies and individuals, besides contributuions from the Central and State Governments. The NCF is to get its initial impetus through a contribution by the Government of India, Department of Culture of Rs. 19.5 crores of which Rs. 2 crores has been made available during the financial year 1996-97. The moneys of the NCF will be applied to such objects as listed in the Notification.

(d) The NCF constitutes an important initiative for enabling institutions and public at large to contribute to culture-related endeavours, for forging meaningful inter-institution partnerships, for mobilising extra budgetary resources for culture, and for heightening awareness that culture indeed constitutes a crucial input to the overall process of development. It accepts institutions and individuals as equal partners of the Government in the management of cultural scenario in the country and it will help overcoming the resource crunch in relation to culture-related endeavours.

(e) The NCF envisages people's participation through their contributions to culture-related endeavours, and it is no attempt to privatise culture.

Setting up of science cities

386. SHRI JAYANT KUMAR MALHOUTRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a Science City in every major city; and

(b) if so, the details of the project and the estimated cost?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. R. BOMMAI): (a) and (b) The first Science City of the country has been inaugurated at Calcutta by the Prime Minister on 1st July, 1997. While it is desirable to develop Science Cities with varying profiles elsewhere, action could be taken only when funds, land and other requirements for such projects are available.

साक्षरता हेतु समयबद्ध योजना

387. **श्री राम जेठमलानी:** क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1991 में देश की 52% जनसंख्या साक्षर थी;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने शेष जनसंख्या को साक्षर बनाने के लिए कोई समयबद्ध योजना लागू की है; और

(घ) उस समयबद्ध योजना के अन्तर्गत अगले पांच वर्ष की अवधि में देश की कितने प्रतिशत जन संख्या को साक्षर बनाया जायेगा?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में शिक्षा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुही राम सैकिया): (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1991 की जनसंख्या के अनुसार भारत की 52.21 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या साक्षर थी।

(ग) और (घ) राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन के पांच प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन हैं। इनमें से एक प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन का लक्ष्य वर्ष 1999 तक 15—35 आयु-वर्ग के 10 करोड़ अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों को साक्षर बनाना तथा वर्ष 2005 ई० तक संपूर्ण साक्षरता लाना है।

Demands of All India Teachers' Unions

388. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the primary and secondary teachers' national level associations on 27th June, 1997 warned of 'direct action' to press their charter of demands including an uniform national pay structure and immediate implementation